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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES DONATO, JUDGE

IN RE PG&E CORPORATION AND
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, No. C 19-05257 JD

Debtors.

San Francisco, California
Monday, November 18, 2019

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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(Appearances continued, next page)

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Monday - November 18, 2019 1 2:02 p.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS THE CLERK: Calling Civil 19-5257, In Re PG&E 3 Corporation, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company. 4 5 Counsel? MR. JULIAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Robert 6 Julian and Kimberly Morris of Baker Hostetler, appearing on 7 behalf of the tort committee. 8 MR. MCCALLEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Benjamin 9 McCallen, Willkie Farr & Gallagher, on behalf of the ad hoc 10 11 subrogation group. MR. ORSINI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Kevin 12 Orsini, Cravath, Swaine & Moore, for PG&E. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Let's do the discovery issues. 14 15 Come on up. 16 MS. MORRIS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Kimberly 17 Morris of Baker Hostetler for the tort claims committee. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Well, Mr. Orsini, how many people? Is it 13 people, in 19 20 total, that you want to depose? 21 MR. ORSINI: Well, I think there are two categories, Your Honor. So in terms of the depositions, there are 16 --22 THE COURT: Sixteen. 23 Oh. MR. ORSINI: -- potential witnesses that TCC has 24 identified. 25

1 THE COURT: Okay. MR. ORSINI: We have indicated that there are two of 2 them for whom we're going to forego a deposition. 3 4 considering whether there are any others for whom we will 5 similarly forego a deposition. 6 I don't think there's any real dispute as to whether or 7 not we will be entitled to depose them. I think the question is really the subject matter. 8 So it's 14 people, total. 9 THE COURT: MR. ORSINI: Currently 14, yes, Your Honor. 10 11 THE COURT: And how many of those are testifying witnesses? 12 MR. ORSINI: Well, they've been identified -- all 14 13 have been identified by the TCC as potential testifying 14 15 witnesses at the estimation hearing. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MS. MORRIS: I think that there's also two non-testifying witnesses for which we've received deposition 18 19 notices as well. 20 THE COURT: All right. And who has the emerald? MS. MORRIS: That's one of the non-testifying. 21 Someone who is not on the TCC's initial disclosure list, and 22 23 who we do not intend to call at the estimation hearing. THE COURT: Okay. There's something else I want to 24 talk about, so we'll just get through this guickly. 25

You can do whatever you want on the depositions. Half-day depositions, that's fine. Whether it's usable or not at the estimation, I will decide later. But we will stick as much to general federal practice as we can. So if you want to ask questions, that's fine. So that resolves that. Okay? So you do, you guys, you go ahead and do your thing.

Now, here's what I want to talk -- I should have thought of this earlier, and I didn't. I've been getting a lot of communications from people who would like to see and hear what's going on. Most of those have been journalists. A few have been members of the public, just asking can they call in, is there some way they can remote in, you know, things along those lines.

The answer is no, we don't have adequate technology for that. However, we do have an answer. I am part of the Cameras in the Courtroom -- it's called a pilot project. It's actually been around for a long time. But I am one of the Camera in the Courtroom judges. Okay? So that allows us to put live feed cameras that go into a YouTube presentation.

They're not live feed in the sense that you can just dial it up at 2:00 p.m. and watch. It will eventually be made into a video that goes on to YouTube. But it's available almost immediately.

And I think that would be, at least, the best proxy to allowing people to dial in real-time, which we can't quite do

yet. There will be a day when we can. That day hasn't arrived.

But I think, given the interest in the case, the number of people who would like to feel that they're participating, both reporters and people who are just in California and are interested and maybe even have a stake in the case, ought to have that opportunity.

So under our national rules -- I ordinarily would just order it. However, under our national rules, I am required to solicit your consent. So. I'm not going to put you on the spot. I would like to, but I'm not going to, because the other part of this is I can't threaten or cajole people. So my hands are entirely tied. However, I've made, I think, a good case for why you ought to do it.

Just file a statement by tomorrow, individually, okay, whether you agree or decline to participate in the Cameras in the Courtroom project. You can find it on our website, by the way, if you want a fuller statement. Just go to cand.uscourts.gov/cameras.

And if you decline, just file -- these are both one-liners: We agree. We decline. And I will take it from there.

Okay? Are there any questions about that?

MR. ORSINI: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No.

MS. MORRIS: Not about that, but about your prior ruling, I just have one clarification.

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

MS. MORRIS: Is your ruling applying to both the testifying witnesses, the ones that the TCC has put on its initial disclosure list, as well as the non-testifying witnesses that the TCC does not intend to call at the estimation trial?

THE COURT: Any witness at all. So you can depose your witnesses. You have a limit of 10, so we haven't -- we haven't altered the number of deposition rules. If you want to do the testifying witnesses plus a certain number -- and it seems like you both agreed on that -- that's fine. If you have any more, you should work that out. That's why I asked. I guess you're already up to 14, so you're technically four over. But that's fine; you've worked it all out. But, everybody. Okay?

So some evidence -- they're certainly entitled to factor in evidence or present evidence at the estimation hearing about overstated claims, just as you are entitled to present your evidence, as well.

So, now, whether three depositions is enough to generalize to a large number of people is a different issue, but that's up to the debtor and its counsel to decide.

MR. ORSINI: Understood.

THE COURT: Anything else for today?

MR. ORSINI: Well, just one update, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ORSINI: Not an issue for resolution; just wanted to update the Court on where we are with a bar date. And some general cooperation going on between the parties, to try and streamline the disputes that will have an estimation.

I think the last time I gave you an update on where we are with claims that came in by the original bar date, October 21, I said roughly 70 percent participation rate, but there was still a large number of claims left to process.

We've now gotten through all of those claims; we've processed them. And our calculations say to us that currently, the number of claims that came in by the original bar date puts us much closer to, and in fact, above an 80 percent participation rate for the Camp Fire as well as the Tubbs Fire.

The other fires, which are smaller, obviously have bigger swings based on how many people come in, they're a little bit lower. But we've viewed it as positive news that we were up over 80 percent.

But as Your Honor knows, we've agreed to extend the bar date until December 31st. Claims are still coming in. There's a process in place to get the boots on the ground, so we all expect and hope that those numbers will be significantly higher than even 80 percent by the time we come to estimation.

THE COURT: All right, that's good. I still think we should be close to 95, but that's progress.

Any reason to disagree with that?

MS. MORRIS: No.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ORSINI: And the only other update, Your Honor, is how you count participation rate, I think I've explained to you, is a bit of a complicated question. We have 72,000 wildfire claims that have come in so far. Many of those are duplicates. A number of those will relate to the same household, but they're filing separate claims.

So I think both sides have undertaken pretty significant efforts with their own experts to try to come up with what the universe is of actual claims. Which bankruptcy claims apply to which human beings, and which pieces of property.

And from our perspective, and I think theirs as well, that's not something we should be asking Your Honor to figure out during estimation. We should have a common understanding as to what claims are actually in, with respect to what properties. And so the parties have negotiated a data-sharing agreement that will allow for us to exchange that information.

You've heard in previous conferences about the Brown Greer database, I believe. Mr. Skikos, who is one of the plaintiffs' lawyers who is here, I think, has been managing that database for a long time, which was good for basic information sharing.

We've expanded on that with a stipulation that's now been filed, I believe with Judge Montali, that will permit this data sharing, and shield both sides from any argument that in doing so, we're waiving privilege more broadly as to the work that's being undertaken, but all in the spirit of trying to narrow in on the key questions that have to be answered by the Court.

THE COURT: So this would effectively de-duplicate overlapping claims.

MR. ORSINI: De-dupe and map, right. De-dupe and try and figure out which houses are actually in the bankruptcy, which ones aren't. That will then allow us all to have, I think, a far more robust basis for the actual conversations we have to have about how much those claims are worth.

THE COURT: That's good.

MS. MORRIS: From the TCC's perspective, we agree that we shouldn't be disputing issues as to who has actually filed claims. And so we agree to the stipulation, and hope that Judge Montali so orders it very soon.

THE COURT: I think that's ideal. I hesitate even to mention this, because I think you're doing the right thing.

But you could also -- there are just margins of error that you could calculate as well. I mean, you could --

MR. ORSINI: I suspect, Your Honor, we -- we got past the first hurdle, which was agreeing to share the information.

I suspect once we now share the information and sit down in a

room together and try to figure out what it actually means, we'll confront those issues.

But my sense so far has been there's a good spirit of cooperation on these issues, so that we can take those off Your Honor's plate.

THE COURT: All right. So we're getting into holiday issues. The end of the year is going to be here before you know it, and February is right around the corner. So what am I -- what should I anticipate in terms of any motions or anything?

Ms. Morris?

MS. MORRIS: Well, at this time, I have one other discovery dispute that may guide that -- I hope not -- but, as far as other motion practice, I believe that we have been able to resolve most items consensually. At this point, I don't have any motions that I know are going to be filed.

But I think when we're back before Your Honor in two weeks, we should have a good sense of what will need to be filed, going into the end of discovery.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Orsini?

MR. ORSINI: I say the same, Your Honor. There may be discovery issue here and there. I think we heard Your Honor loud and clear on summary judgment dispositive motions, so we have no intent of filing any such motions. So if it's

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anything, it will be in the form of discovery disputes.
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               THE COURT: And where is the Bankruptcy Court on the
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     inverse condemnation issues?
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               MR. ORSINI: 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Oh, tomorrow morning, okay. Is -- ruling
     from the bench? Or --
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               MR. ORSINI: That, I can't promise.
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               THE COURT: -- a little thereafter?
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               MR. JULIAN: I think the Judge won't rule from the
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     bench, because he issued a docket entry last night, stating --
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     ordering PG&E and the creditors' committee and the shareholders
     to explain why they have not addressed the case that we believe
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     is on point from the Supreme Court that says the Bankruptcy
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     Judge is mandated to follow the California Supreme Court's
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     denial of review of the California appellate decisions on
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     inverse.
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          And he bolded and capitalized the words "must dismiss."
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     That the issue is that he must dismiss it. So we view it as an
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     issue of law that he is going to rule on very quickly, Your
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     Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. ORSINI: As you might imagine, we have a
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     different view on that, but Judge Montali will decide that
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     quickly, I'm sure.
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               THE COURT: Who's here for the insurance -- yes.
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are you settling or not?
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               MR. MCCALLEN: That's an excellent question,
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     Your Honor.
                  We --
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                           I thought it was locked in, but there are
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               THE COURT:
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     indications that I may have been wrong.
                              We have settled.
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               MR. MCCALLEN:
                                                There have been
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    parties that have filed objections to the settlement. And the
     Court has adjourned the hearing now until December 10th.
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                                                                Ι
    believe, December 10th.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. MCCALLEN: So our status is the same as it was
    before, Your Honor. We have an agreement with the debtors.
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     The debtors have moved under Bankruptcy Rule 9019, saying that
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     they've satisfied their business judgment in entering into the
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     settlement, and that's before the Court.
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          But the Court has not yet issued a decision on it.
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     will take up the hearing again on the --
               THE COURT: Okay. But for me, is it fair, if it
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     doesn't work out for whatever reason, you just have -- you have
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     an entirely liquidated number, right? You're just going to
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     tell me a number.
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                              We are certainly intending to keep our
               MR. MCCALLEN:
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    presentation as streamlined as possible. I do think that it --
     so let me back up for a second.
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          There's a lot --
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THE COURT: But you know exactly what you paid.

MR. MCCALLEN: Exactly. So there's a liability side of the case, and a damages side of the case. On the liability side of the case, I think our case lines up, if not perfectly with the TCCs, nearly perfectly. We're both trying to prove liability with respect to the 22 fires at issue.

On the damages side, however, they're entirely different cases. And you're absolutely right, Your Honor, to your point, the evidence that we will present we believe can be very streamlined and direct because these are claims that have either been paid, or been reserved, or otherwise anticipate being paid.

THE COURT: Okay. So you don't expect, if you are here, to -- your being here is not going to significantly extend the proceedings.

MR. MCCALLEN: I don't believe so, Your Honor. I think what -- the only caveat I would say is that obviously, we haven't seen the debtors' expert reports, and they haven't seen ours.

Without knowing exactly what might be argued by -- whether it's the debtors or any other party who comes in, I can't say for sure on that, but I do anticipate that our -- that the portion of the case that would be solely related to our damages I think would be a small portion of what's in front of Your Honor.

MR. ORSINI: So if I may, briefly, Your Honor, I agree with where Mr. McCallen landed, which is that if we don't end up having a settlement, their piece of the estimation will be smaller relative to the individuals.

The one thing I will flag is I don't think it's quite as simple as they've paid the amount out, and therefore they're entitled to it, regardless of liability. I mean even, if there is liability, on the damages piece, they're only entitled to recover that which the underlying insured would have been entitled to recover from us.

And there will be a lot of circumstances in which they've paid out well above that, for a variety of reasons, including potentially poor adjusting or other insurance regulations. So there will be some dispute. And it's not going to be a small dispute as to how much of what they paid they're actually entitled to.

And I suspect there will also be disputes about the billions of dollars that haven't been paid, but that are in reserves or what's called "IBNR," which is in essence the claim hasn't come in yet, but they expect it will. I'm sure there will be disputes between the experts as to the rate at which those billions of dollars of potential claims will convert into actual claims.

So there will be some issues to be decided, not just based on how much they've paid. But the upshot and I think what

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Your Honor is getting at, if there's no settlement, does that
mean we need another week of estimation? No.
                                               I think it's a
day, day and a half, max.
          MR. MCCALLEN: And I think in our initial
projections, we put in two or three days for our damages case.
He's saying a day, day and a half; we're saying two or three.
I think the takeaway from both is it's a much smaller portion
of the case than the TCC damages case.
          THE COURT: You expect to know by the end of the year
whether your settlement is approved or not?
          MR. MCCALLEN:
                         I think that would be a reasonable
conclusion, based on where we stand today. However, obviously,
we settled a month and a half ago, and I was hopeful that I
would already be sitting on the other side of the bar at this
point (Indicating), and I'm not doing that.
     So I think that -- I think it's reasonable to think that
we will have a decision by the end of the year, although,
obviously, that's up to Judge Montali.
          THE COURT: All right. Anything else?
          MR. ORSINI: Not from us, Your Honor.
          THE COURT:
                      Claimants?
     Yes.
          MS. MORRIS: One other discovery issue, Your Honor.
     When we were before you two weeks ago, we had requested a
certain number of custodial data. And we had limited our
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request to only six custodians.

We have been recently told by the debtors that they won't be in a position to produce those documents until after the close of discovery on December 23rd, which is, I believe, almost eight weeks after you ordered it.

And so my understanding from --

THE COURT: Just -- for the six we talked about?

MS. MORRIS: For the six that we talked about, as well as a couple of others that they had agreed to produce before we came to Your Honor.

And my understanding from what Mr. Cameron had represented to the Court when we were here two weeks ago is that it would take about two to three weeks to process those custodians. So that would lead me to believe that the remaining five or so weeks is with review of those documents.

We, the TCC, will agree to a clawback protocol so that they don't have to be pre-reviewed, so that we can get those documents, and depose those witnesses, before the close of discovery.

MR. ORSINI: So Your Honor, we have millions of pages of documents that are being produced more generally. The documents from these custodians are in excess of a million that have to be reviewed.

Your Honor ordered them to be collected and produced.
We've moved as quickly as we can. Simple physics --

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In excess of a million pages?
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               THE COURT:
    million documents?
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               MR. ORSINI: Documents.
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               THE COURT: From six people?
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               MR. ORSINI: The search terms are incredibly broad.
     We're talking about a six- to seven-year period of time.
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     There's a tremendous amount of volume here. Just, it just is
 7
     what it is. So we're getting through it as quickly as we can,
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     particularly with all the other discovery obligations that we
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    have on us.
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          I don't think it would be appropriate -- we have clawback
    provisions in existing protective orders, but we certainly
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     would object to any requirement that we just produce these
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     documents, sight unseen. I don't think that's appropriate at
14
15
     all.
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               THE COURT: Are you going to beat December 23rd?
     When are you going to get it done?
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               MR. ORSINI: Very soon thereafter. I'll keep
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     updating the Court. But as soon as we conclude --
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               THE COURT: No.
                                I thought the 23rd was the day you
21
     agreed to produce everything.
               MR. ORSINI: December 23rd was the day that was set
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     for the deadline of fact discovery. Right? They subsequently
     asked for this additional discovery which Your Honor has
24
25
     ordered.
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The simple physics of how much we're dealing with has led us to conclude we can't get these documents produced by that date.

THE COURT: Well, when will you have it done?

MR. ORSINI: When will we have it done? We expect
within a week or two of that. Certainly in enough time -these are four, frankly, third-order witnesses. We will have
it done in time for those witnesses to be deposed well in
advance of the estimation hearing.

As Your Honor said, this is -- we have to treat this like an expedited bench trial. And these sorts of things happen sometimes in expedited bench trials.

THE COURT: Well, you can't just drop a million documents on the claimants on January 10th. That's just not going to work.

MR. ORSINI: Well, Your Honor -- well, but they're the ones who asked for these custodians, late. They're the ones who asked for extraordinarily expansive search terms. The number of documents that are getting produced are a function of the over-broad discovery they've sought.

And so we're going to get it done as quickly as we can, but we just can't alter the physics of how long it's going to take for that production to be completed.

THE COURT: It's not a matter of physics. How are you reviewing these documents? Are you doing electronic word

searches?

MR. ORSINI: We are running electronic word searches against them. We're then using a sophisticated privilege review tool, a sort of artificial intelligence tool that's been used for all these productions that weeds out all of the documents that are plainly not privileged. And those get produced, and I think a number of those will get produced in advance of December 23rd.

But the ones that are identified as potentially privileged then have to undergo an actual review by attorneys to see if the document is a privileged document before it's produced.

THE COURT: Well, how many of the million are potentially privileged?

MR. ORSINI: I don't have that number off the top of my head, Your Honor, because I think we're still in the process of running that.

THE COURT: Running it should be at the speed of electrons, right?

MR. ORSINI: It's not that fast, Your Honor. With the size of data we are dealing with, with the quality of the data we are dealing with, these processes takes weeks. It's what we've experienced throughout these --

them, run the search terms, train the privilege system, get the

THE COURT: Weeks for automated privilege review?

MR. ORSINI: Weeks to collect the documents, process

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privilege system running against the documents after they've
 1
    been processed with the search terms.
 2
               THE COURT: For privilege searching, all you need is
 3
     the name of every possible lawyer. And then you just search
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 5
     for the 20 names that show up, or 40 names.
 6
               MR. ORSINI: We're going back over the course of
 7
     seven years, Your Honor. It's not as simple as every possibly
     lawyer, because there could have been dozens if not more
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     lawyers involved for a moment in time, and then moving on.
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     that's why we use this sophisticated artificial intelligence.
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          I'm trying to get them done as quickly as we can. We have
    no interest --
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               THE COURT: You may be over-thinking it. You just
     run the names -- you get every PG&E in-house lawyer and law
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     firm, and you just run the names. I mean, it's not that hard.
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               MR. ORSINI: That's part of the process, Your Honor.
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    But there could be -- there could be --
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               THE COURT: You had one privilege. It's an attorney
19
    privilege.
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               MR. ORSINI: But there could be lawyers who we don't
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    have yet identified. Because these are documents from --
22
                           Then you can't search them, anyway.
               THE COURT:
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               MR. ORSINI: But the artificial intelligence
     mechanism goes through the documents with algorithms to try and
24
25
     identify discussions that may be likely to be privileged
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discussions.

Just like if we had human beings reviewing each document, if there was a lawyer who wasn't on the list but they see the document and it has a clearly legal discussion, that one would get pulled out. The AI system is used to replicate that in a far more efficient manner. And to carve out the ones that are obviously not privileged off the top --

THE COURT: What I hear you saying is all this time is devoted to the speculative possibility that an unnamed lawyer may be a communicant in an email or a document.

MR. ORSINI: Or their advice might --

THE COURT: Strikes me that anyone at PG&E is likely to put the lawyer's name somewhere in the document. I can't imagine there would be that much ambiguity over a communication involving an attorney. So I think you are holding this up unnecessarily, for a very small percentage of documents. So, you need to work on that. Okay?

I don't think this is right. It's very easy to do a peremptory or at least a first-cut privilege review. Put all the lawyers' names in, and you match them. Put all the law firms in, and you match them. All right?

Now, if you want to show me some evidence that you're missing five or ten or twenty percent of legal documents, I'll look at it. But this is -- this is a triple-conservative approach that I don't think has any grounding in fact as a

necessity.

And at best, as the claimants suggest, you may be ending up producing one or two oddly-mislabeled documents where you cannot tell on their face that an attorney was involved. In my experience, that's never happened. I've never seen a mystery attorney/client privilege.

MR. ORSINI: Your Honor --

THE COURT: The name of the lawyer is somewhere there. Or the email or the -- the address of the law firm is somewhere there. Or an in-house designation for department routing is somewhere there.

I just -- we don't have time for that triple-check.

MR. ORSINI: We're not talking about a mystery lawyer, Your Honor; we are talking about circumstances where it could be an email that says "Matt told me the following."

Right?

I see this all the time in documents and emails. And it turns out that Matt is a lawyer. We can't just search for "Matt." You have to look at the context of the document and the statement that's made, which is what human beings do when they're actually reviewing the documents for privilege, which is what the AI system is meant to replicate as opposed to just running the search terms of known names, full names of lawyers or law firms.

Most of the documents we're talking about here are emails.

And it's very common for legal advice to be reflected in an email where the lawyer is not actually on the email. And those are the types of issues we're trying to catch here.

THE COURT: Who are these six people that are getting this torrent of legal advice that they're sharing with each other?

MR. ORSINI: Your Honor, it's not a torrent of legal advice. But --

THE COURT: So what's the issue? Maybe a hundred emails will get produced that shouldn't be produced. You're just going to give them back. There's no questions asked. They cannot be used, they can't be copied, can't be saved, can't be referenced, they can't be -- anything at all, can't happen with them. Okay?

I mean, if someone -- if you're right, and two of these six people said: Oh, Bob and -- Bob told me X, they're not probably going to even know what that means, anyway. How would they know that Bob was a lawyer?

MR. ORSINI: Because you can often tell from the context of the email when you review it. I've seen cases where emails like that are critically important, Your Honor. And so the process we've put in place is a process to make sure those things get culled.

THE COURT: I don't think that's right. You two need to meet and confer on a plan to improve this. That is a

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needle-in-a-haystack risk, in my view, that you're -- that
 1
     you're trying to shoot with -- I'm mixing too many metaphors.
 2
          This is a minor risk that you are overreacting to, to put
 3
     it directly. So, you two work this out.
 4
 5
               MS. MORRIS: We are happy to, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: All right? Now, I want to be clear that
 6
 7
     any inadvertent productions are immediately unusable, and
     returnable. No questions asked.
 8
               MS. MORRIS: Absolutely. And --
 9
               THE COURT: And if I see any misuse of that
10
11
     information, I will react appropriately. And it will not be
     something that you will enjoy. I want to be clear about that.
12
               MS. MORRIS: We understand.
13
               THE COURT: So this is the bargain. All right?
14
15
     you want speed; you have to play on the other end of that and
    be cooperative of any mistakes that the other side might make.
16
17
    And vice-versa.
          But we're not going to do this. This is too much work for
18
     too little output. So you two work out something.
19
          When do you want to report back to me? Wednesday?
20
     Thursday?
21
22
               MR. ORSINI: If we could have one more day,
23
     Your Honor, just because most of us are in court today.
               MS. MORRIS: Thursday's fine with us.
24
               THE COURT: All right. You file a stipulation -- you
25
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stipulate on a protocol for Thursday. If you can't do that,
 1
    you tell me what the problem is, and I'll probably have you
 2
    back in on Monday. But we can't -- that's way too late.
 3
 4
     just too late.
 5
          There are too many -- this train is moving too quickly for
     a million documents or more to get produced on January 10th.
 6
     Particularly after a review that I don't think is warranted by
 7
     a realistic fear that attorney/client materials are going to be
 8
    produced in wholesale. I just don't see it.
 9
10
          Okay?
11
               MS. MORRIS:
                            Thank you.
               THE COURT: All right. Anything else for today?
12
               MS. MORRIS:
13
                            No.
14
               THE COURT: Mr. Orsini?
15
               MR. ORSINI: Not from us Your Honor.
16
               THE COURT:
                           Okay, good. Thank you.
17
               THE CLERK: All rise, Court's in recess.
18
          (Proceedings concluded)
19
20
21
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23
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25
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I, BELLE BALL, Official Reporter for the United States Court, Northern District of California, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Bell Ball /s/ Belle Ball Belle Ball, CSR 8785, CRR, RDR Monday, November 18, 2019